Fujica STX-1

Fig. 53

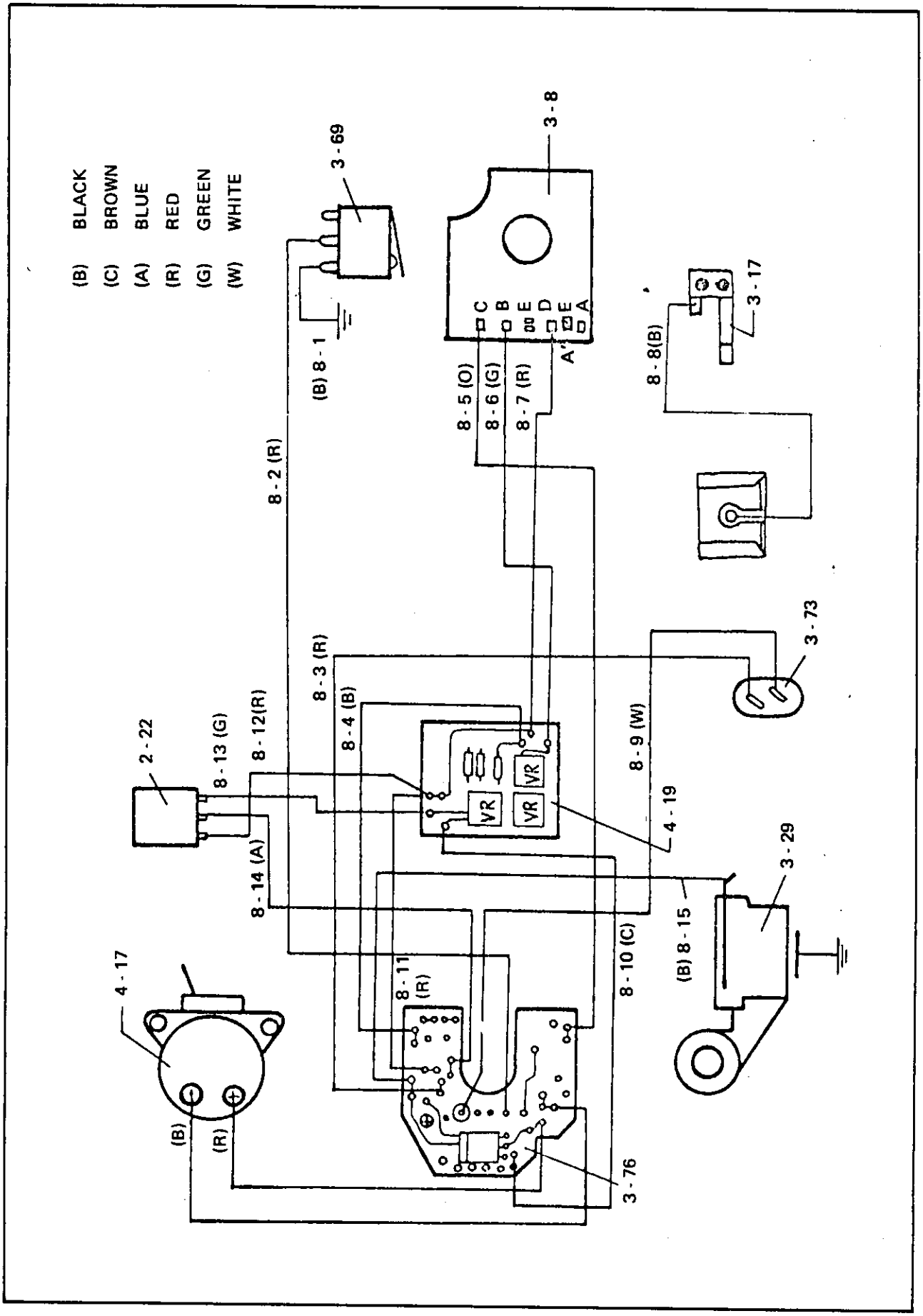
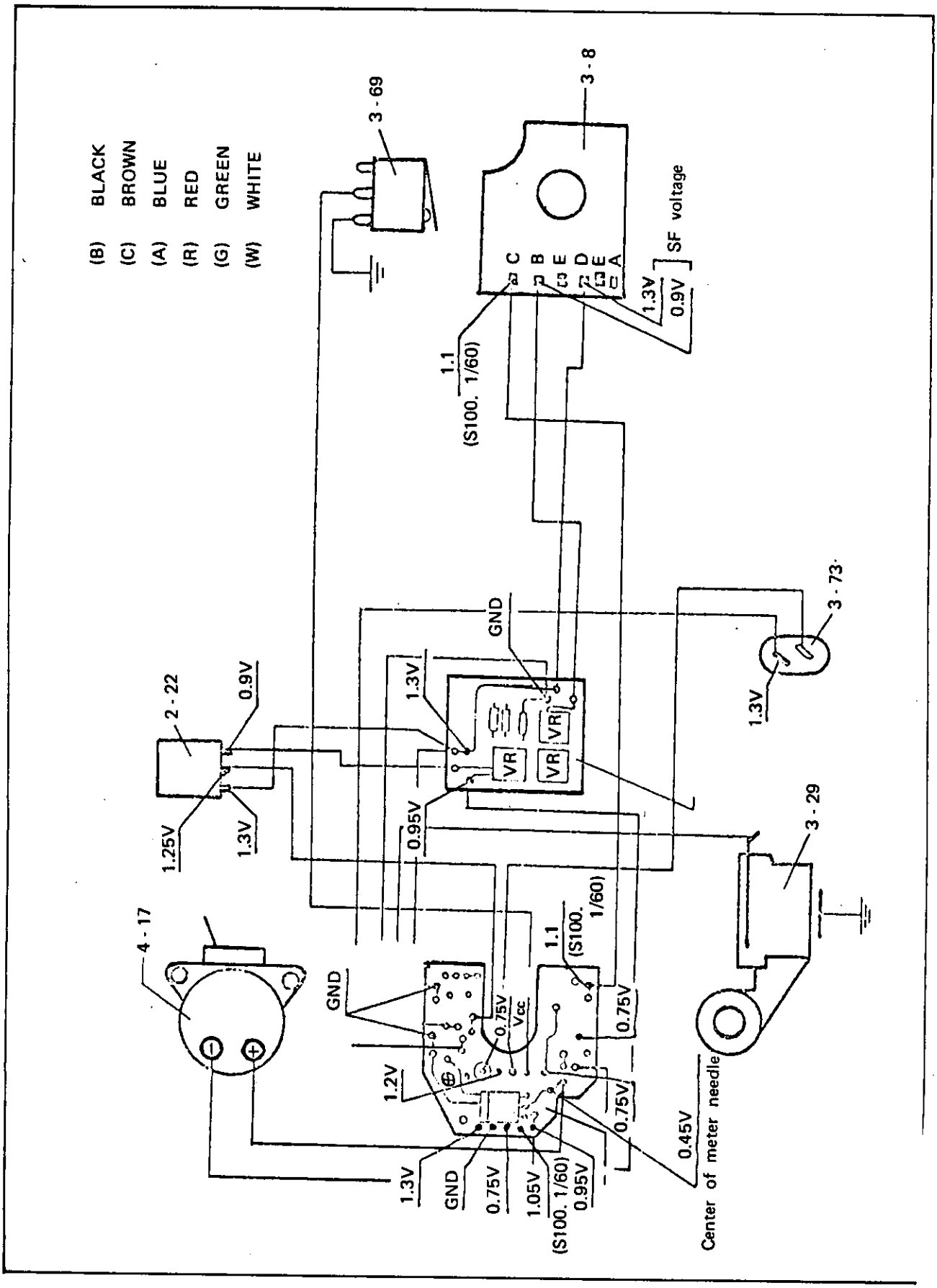


Fig. 57


(B) BLACK
(C) BROWN
(A) BLUE
(R) RED
(G) GREEN
(W) WHITE
3 - 69
3 - 8
C B E D E A
SF voltage
1.3V
0.9V
1.1
(S100. 1/60)
GND
VR
VR
VR
1.3V
3 - 73
2 - 22
0.9V
1.25V
1.3V
0.95V
3 - 29
4 - 17
1.1
(S100. 1/60)
GND
0.75V
Vcc
0.75V
0.75V
1.2V
0.45V
Center of meter needle
1.3V
GND
0.75V
1.05V
(S100. 1/60)
0.95V

14. Adjustment of exposure meter

14 - 1 Adjustment of voltage

a. When the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19), printed circuit board (3 - 8) or potentiometer (2 - 22) is replaced with a new one, perform adjustments as described below.

b. Disconnect all the lead wires across the amplifier assembly (3 - 76) and variable resistor assembly (4 - 19), and disconnect the orange lead wire (8 - 5) from the printed circuit board (3 - 8).

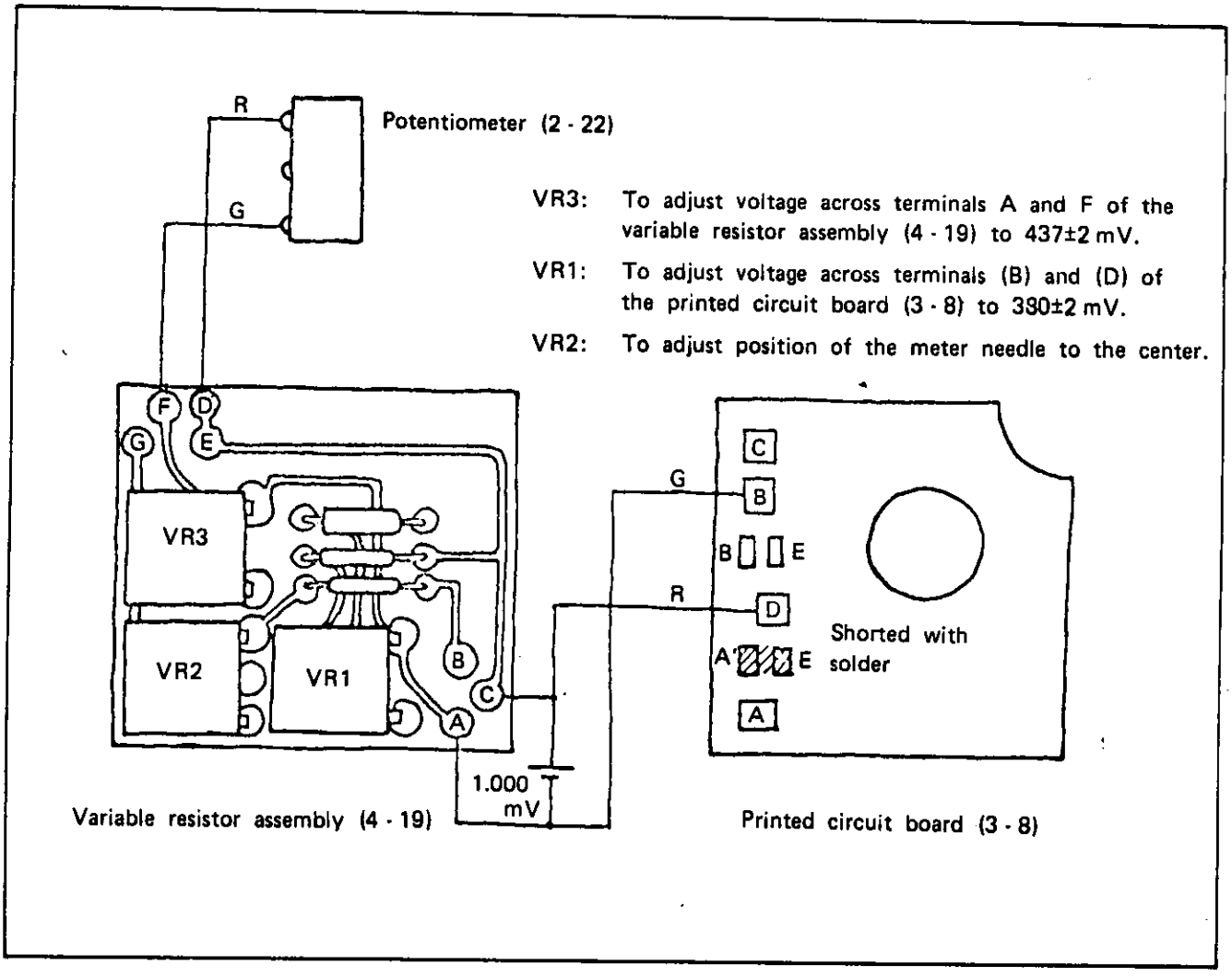
c. Join the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19), potentiometer (2 - 22) and printed circuit board (3 - 8) as shown in the right hand figure, and apply 1,000±2mV across terminals A and B of the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19).

d. Apply 1,000 mV across green lead wire (8 - 6) and red lead wire (8 - 7), and connect the lead wires to the printed circuit board (3 - 8).
It is not necessary to connect the orange lead wire (8 - 5) extended from the amplifier assembly.

e. Properly turn the variable resistor VR3 of the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) so that voltage across terminals A and F of the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) is 437±2mV.

f. Next, connect all the lead wires (including lead wires for the amplifier assembly), turn on the power switch (3 - 69), and adjust the variable resistor VR1 on the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) so that voltage across terminals (B) and (D) of the printed circuit board (3 - 8) is 380±2mV.

Fig. 54


R
G
Potentiometer (2 - 22)
VR3: To adjust voltage across terminals A and F of the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) to 437±2 mV.
VR1: To adjust voltage across terminals (B) and (D) of the printed circuit board (3 - 8) to 390±2 mV.
VR2: To adjust position of the meter needle to the center.
F
D
G
E
VR3
VR2
VR1
B
C
A
1.000 mV
Variable resistor assembly (4 - 19)
G
R
C
B
B
E
D
A'
E
A
Shorted with solder
Printed circuit board (3 - 8)

14 - 2 Adjustment of meter needle

a. First, make sure that voltage to start the potentiometer (2 - 22) is correct as described in 14 - 1 - e above.
(When the potentiometer (2 - 22), variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) or printed circuit board (3 - 8) is not replaced, the adjustment described in 14 - 1 - e above is not required.)

b. Make sure that voltage across terminals (D) and (B) of the printed circuit board (3 - 8) is 380±2mV.

c. Properly turn the variable resistor VR2 on the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) so that the meter needle is in the center of the viewfinder frame with the camera set as follows.

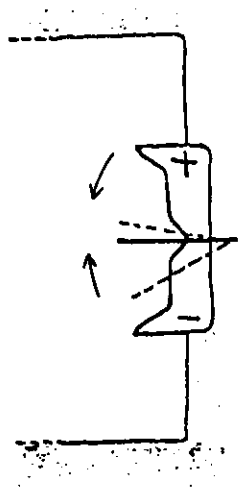
ASA:	100
Lens:	1 : 2.2 f = 55 mm F5.6
Shutter speed:	1/60 sec.
Luminosity:	710 rlx
Source voltage:	3.0 V

When adjusting meter needle position, maintain room temperature in 22±5°C.

d. At the low luminosity side (LV7), the meter needle must be in the center of the viewfinder frame with shutter speed selected at 1/4 sec.

e. At the high luminosity side (LV14), the meter needle must be in the center of the viewfinder frame with the shutter speed selected at 1/500 sec.

Fig. 55



- Lens 1 : 2.2 f=55 mm
- Aperture F 5.6
- Shutter speed 1/60 sec
- Luminosity 710 rlx
- Source voltage 3.0V
- Room temperature 22°C ±5°C
- Proper turn VR2 so that meter needle is in the center of the viewfinder frame as shown above.
- Check meter needle for positions at both low and high luminosities.